

### The Sewall Papers—Second Article

than to have Slaves for life."<sup>44</sup>

It appears that the young men of the colony were disposed to follow the fashions of Paris and London, and to substitute a wig for their

pear from the record of an encounter which we find under date of Nov. 28, 1719: "When the President [of Harvard College] and Mr. Pemberton came to Dinner I was in my apartment,

We have said that Judge Sewall was for some time on extremely bad terms with Increase Mather and his son Cotton Mather. The latter, indeed, on one occasion, loudly berated the magistrate in the public street. Subsequently, however, Mather and Sewall became friendly again with the Mathers, but the reconciliation had the effect of embroiling him with another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Pemberton. How much there was of the old Adam in the Puritan of that day, and how little the elect respected the anointed, when they were under the impression that the reason for their election was to find under date of Nov. 28, 1710: "When the President of Harvard College and Mr. Pemberton came to Dinner I was in my apartment.

The editors of these papers point out that from Sewall's memoranda, from the records of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, from the small publications by Eliot, the Mayhews, Gookin, and others, relating to their labors in behalf of the Indians, may be gathered information of a kind highly to surprise and gratify a truly intelligent and pious reader of those times. We learn from these sources to how great an extent the work which we done here for the Indians, and for which the colonists have had the credit was in reality prompted, encouraged, sustained, and actually paid for by influence and funds from abroad. In point of fact, the influence and efforts of the Society were made here in behalf of the Indians till rebukes and reproaches from the friends of the colonists in England, censuring the indifference and the neglect of the colonial magistrates and ministers in the cause, had provoked them to action. Then the corporation formed in England in Cromwell's time, and since that time, the Society of U. S. Friends, a generous pecuniary grant, and salaries to carry on the work. Incidentally the New England colonies, and Harvard College in particular, received valuable helps from this corporation through contributions not specifically or permanently limited to the Indians. Thus the first edition of brick was made here, and the first edition of paper from the funds of this society and intended for the accommodation of twenty young Indian scholars; but it very soon served other uses. A printer, fonts of type, and paper were sent over by the society for printing Eliot's Bible, primers, catechisms, tracts, &c. and Eliot himself, together with other preachers and schoolmasters, were sent over by the society from Boston to England. And the Indian village in Natick was about reaching its most hopeful stage, the society sent over a cargo of tools, household and farm implements, and so forth. The vessel was cast away on Cohasset Rocks, but some of its valuable cargo was saved. The pious and strong-hearted Eliot, who had been so long and so faithfully engaged in such a laudable Providence by telling them that though Satan, in his rage, to withstand a holy enterprise, had wrecked the vessel, God, in His mercy, had saved some of her lading.

The forlorn condition of the scattered rem-

Some experiments made by Pasteur in 1859 indicated that germs are not equally diffused through the air, but exist in a segregated, non-equal way, in the form of bacterial clouds. These clouds are composed of a mass of bacteria containing water of yeast in the midst of a bacterial cloud, when he would obtain life, and sometimes in the interspaces between clouds when he obtained no life. Prof. Traub has since made experiments which have confirmed Pasteur's conclusion in regard to the existence of bacterial clouds in the atmosphere. It would seem that certain caprices in the behavior of dressed wounds may possibly be accounted for in this way. The opening of a wound during the passage of a bacterial cloud would have an effect very different from the opening of it in the interspace between two clouds.

The application of a gauze cloth to surgery by Prof. of Edinburgh carefully described in one of the essays in this volume, care is taken that every portion of tissue laid bare by the knife shall be defended from germs; so that if they chance to fall upon the wound, they will be destroyed. The same object in view, Prof. Lister shows upon his exposed surfaces the spray of dilute car-

When the *Standard* went into bankruptcy it fell into the hands of a professional accountant, who, if he knew nothing of newspapers, knew enough of the principles of success in business to know how a newspaper must be conducted if it was to make a profit, and so it was that Mr. Johnstone made it by his skill and sagacity. Its growth has been very slow in comparison with that of some of its contemporaries, but to-day it has not many rivals in enterprise and success. Its staff, with three or four exceptions, is of the highest quality. Mr. Johnstone is the Editor, Capt. Henry, and Fred Bayly is the Editor of the Home news, and at all familiar to the public; but Mr. Pebody assures us that the *Standard* possesses leader writers, reviewers, art critics, special correspondents and a Patriotic League of reporters who are not what inferior to those of the *Times*, and its editor, Mr. W. H. Maudslayi, it possesses a journalist who, clothed with absolute power over the policy and management of the paper, knows how to use that power with intelligence, discretion, and energy. It is to a point or two again that we must refer. It is a paper of the day, it had neither mind nor will of its own, that politically it was merely an echo of the Conservative leaders; but independence is the note of Mr. Maudslayi's management, and Conservatives how complain that you never know when any of the *Standard* takes a stand, and that in any of the topics of the day—whether it will be Conservative or Liberal in its opinions. All that you know is that, like the *Times*, it will take a frank and independent view, that, outside of its own criticisms, you will find in its columns the latest and best news from every part of the world, and that, as the *Times*, it will contain the amplest reports of all the speeches of the day.

The *Daily News* owed its origin to Charles Dickens, who had written a few articles in the *Standard*, and was asked to write for the *Idios*, ought to have been paid for at the rate of ten guineas each. The editor was quite

out-merchant marine has passed. The decline in our shipbuilding and carrying trade upon the ocean began with the civil war and was occasioned by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers. Mr. Wells thinks that the influence of these agencies has been greatly exaggerated. They simply furthered a process of decline which was already going on, and which, in his opinion, would have progressed just as far as it now has although no war had intervened. He discounts the first symptoms of decline as early as 1856. In the falling off which then began in the sales of American tonnage to foreigners, the reduction being 68 per cent. of the whole, he sees a sign of the thing that during the war the transfers to American tonnage again increased very largely. These transfers, however, were not in the nature of ordinary business, but for the sake of obtaining immunity from destruction upon the high seas. The year 1856 also marks the time when the bulk of our outward-bound tonnage was arrested and a retrograde movement inaugurated. It is further pointed out that the total tonnage of every description built in the United States declined from 553,450 tons in 1855 to 412,892 in 1860, a reduction of 25 per cent. of the whole. The fact that the decline steadily kept in view is this, that during the years 1855-1865, American vessels carried 75.2 per

MR. HAWTHORNE'S ALLEGED NOVEL

### A Letter of Exculpation from Mr. Lathrop

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: An editorial in THE SUN of Aug. 20, on the purposed publication of a manuscript by Nathaniel Hawthorne, under the title "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," seems to me, though showing careful consideration, to misapprehend some of the facts in the case.

Referring to Mrs. Lathrop's letter in the *Boston Advertiser* of Aug. 15, you say: "It unquestionably leaves upon the mind the impression that, in her judgment, the publication of the forthcoming novel under her father's name would be an unscrupulous forgery." What she said respecting that novel, or more properly sketch, was this: "It cannot truthfully be published as anything more than an experimental fragment."

[illegible][illegible]

1882.

**The Cost of Cremation in Milan.**  
*From the London Truth.*

Dr. Gaetano Pini of Milan has just been engaged in cremating the bodies of Frenchmen who died in the Italian hospitals during the last war. The cremating process in the Milan furnace took two hours and cost 100 lire there were previously for similar work in the crematorium at the still, it would cost 100 lire to burn the body.

The whole of these remains were placed in an urn of rather large dimensions and sent to the family. A student of the Sorbonne, who is now in Paris, told me that cremating process came to £10. The expense for the conveyance of the body from Paris to Milan amounted to £10.